



Waiting.

The golden feet of the sunbeams,
Are loitering at the door;
The woodbine's restless shadow
Is dancing on the floor.
The long, long day is waning—
The hour is almost three—
Oh, lagging moments, hasten,
That bring my love to me!
That clock upon the mantel—
A pretty French conceit;
A dainty sylph, with arms upreathed,
And airy tripping feet—
The clock, with silvery tick-tack, tells
The moments ceaselessly;
But, oh, how lags the magic hour
That brings my love to me!
The sunshine's golden footprints
Across the threshold fall;
The woodbine's restless shadow
Has flitted to the wall.
Oh, dear! An age behind the sun
That tiresome clock must be!
Still ninety seconds to the hour
That brings my love to me.
I count the tinkling footfalls
Of the moments gliding by;
At last—at last a tender flush
Of pink is in the sky!
The sunset's rosy glamor floods
The air, the earth, the sea;
And, hark! the clock chimes out the hour
That brings my love to me!

A HORRIBLE CEREMONY.

"The Martyrdom of Hussein," as Celebrated in Constantinople.

The Persian population of Constantinople annually have a religious celebration called the *Shute Moharrum* or *Martyrdom of Hussein*. Describing the last one which took place in the Turkish capital a correspondent of the *New York Sun* says:

The function was to take place at sunset, and the afternoon was cold, dark, and drizzling, when I sat off from Pera for the Persian Khan. After a long drive through narrow, muddy, crowded streets, we reached a mob which completely blocked a lane ankle deep in the blackest mire. Through this we forced our way on foot, and through the exertions of sundry Persian officials who here took charge of us, passed through the massive, ponderous doors of the Khan up a short, steep, covered passage, and then out upon the great courtyard. This was an area about a hundred and fifty yards square, inclosed by the massive and picturesque line of buildings which, in ordinary times, forms the Persian warehouses, bazaar, and lodgings of the merchants who come to Constantinople with the manufactures and productions of their country. The lower story, consisting of open shops, or *alcoves*, in which goods are usually displayed for sale, was now devoted to the use of spectators. Each compartment was well carpeted, rows of chairs were placed on the raised dias in each, and all the chandeliers and candlesticks in Stamboul seemed to have been pressed into the service of illumination, thousands of wax candles in gorgeous candelabums imparting a sort of fairy enchantment to the scene, which quite dazzled us as we emerged upon it from the dark passage. Most of these alcoves were filled with Persian spectators, striking, solemal looking figures, with their black conical caps and flowing robes.

At the head of the square was the place reserved for the Persian ambassador and his friends, where there was a perfect forest of wax candles flaring in rows of glass candelabums, and a small group of curious foreigners behind them, among whom were some ladies, the first, I believe, who ever witnessed the ceremony. About five yards from the spectators was a line of young trees all round the square, between which paper lanterns were hung, and in the center of the square was a small kiosk, used in ordinary times as a place of refreshment, but now crowded with spectators. It was also hung with lanterns, while at intervals large iron cradles on poles filled with blazing resinous wood shed the lurid glare of so many separate little bonfires over the scene. It was evident that we should have all the light that was necessary, in spite of the darkness of the night.

It was some time after sunset before the sound of distant chanting warned us that the function was beginning, and then entered by the passage through which we had passed—first the head dervish of the Shialis; then some venerable *Mallahs* and Holy Men; then a girl ten or twelve years old on horseback, who represented Zainab, the daughter of Hussein; then some men bearing banners by his side; then a group of about a hundred Persians. The dervish was a slight but good-looking man of about fifty years of age, with remarkable grace and dignity of bearing. He recited the martyrdom in a deep-toned chant, in very short sentences, at the termination of each of which he gave a curious little nod, and passed his left hand over his mouth. Then the old men behind him led the chorus, "Hussein na Hussein," and the crowd behind took it up with a loud, plaintive wail, and beat their breasts in time with resounding blows. This process

sion passed round the square three times, many of the Persians appearing deeply moved, and all their countenances wearing an aspect of mourning and grief. No sooner was the third completed than a loud clashing and noise of many voices issued from the entry passage, and a great commotion ensued among the spectators gathered with a swaying to and fro, as though the great event was at hand.

And now appeared the most ghastly and appalling sight which it has ever been my fortune to witness. I saw suddenly the waving and brandishing of at least a hundred bloody swords in the air, and I heard the wild and frantic shouts of the hundred men who wielded them, and above all the loud, deep tones of the dervish, as he placed himself at their head, this time followed by men who clashed cymbals, and a woman and a child representing Hussein's wife and baby, carried aloft in a covered sort of cradle, and a magnificent gray horse, gorgeously caparisoned, and bearing nothing but the two swords and shield of Hussein, followed by another prancing animal carrying his turban. But I had scarcely time to observe these things, for the roar and rage of the human beings behind were overpowering in their fascination. They came sweeping and surging along in two lines, face to face, every man clasp his neighbor's girdle with his left hand, while his right was free to wield his sword, one row with their backs to me, and one with their faces to me, and all slashing away at their own heads with their swords without stint. In many instances their features were undistinguishable from the mass of blood which poured over them. Their heads were shaved, their bodies robed to the neck in white, now dyed red with the streams and spurts which deluged them. In the center between the two rows were officials wildly rushing to and fro to restrain those whose fanaticism had reached too high a pitch, while behind each row were men, relations, I understood, of the devotees, who kept on thrusting short sticks like rulers between the swords and the heads of the victims, so as to mitigate the force of the blow.

Anxious, in spite of the horror of the spectacle, to investigate it psychologically, I left my chair among the spectators and went down to the edge of the procession, so as to be able to judge how much was real and how much was assumed frenzy. I judged that about three-fourths did not like it, knew perfectly well what they were about, and did not cut themselves more than was absolutely necessary to keep up appearances, though it was essential that every man should be bleeding profusely from the head, and that one-fourth were really carried away by the excitement, and required watching and restraint; and I observed that both the officials within and the relations without the line devoted themselves to these men, and seemed really afraid lest they should do themselves some mortal injury. In Persia I understand deaths are not at all uncommon during the celebration. One man in particular had already reduced his scalp to the condition of mince meat; his face was almost hidden beneath a clotted mass; his voice was broken and husky; he reeled to and fro, evidently with no clear consciousness left. He was drunk with blood. The men who pass through this horrible ordeal are either men who have taken vows to perform it for some special reason, or the sons of men who have made vows to perform it if God gives them a son. The vow is entered upon the son, who has to do it every year, and it then becomes hereditary. As a rule the fanatics are those who have the vow themselves, and not those who have it entered upon them.

These horrible slashing creatures passed round the square three times. The last time the excitement had attained its culmination, and blood seemed everywhere. All around were Persians weeping bitterly. There was no doubt about the genuineness of their tears. The sympathy of weeping had communicated itself, and what between the solemn chanting, and the clash of cymbals and of swords, and the flow of blood and of tears, and the wild shouts of frenzy, the sights and the sounds were calculated to leave their mark on the imagination for many a day. After this was over there was a lull of half an hour; then the dervish came in again at the head of the same small procession which we had seen at first, and went around three times, and then we heard that another crowd of self-slathers were approaching and they came pouring in, more numerous and more frantic than the last. They were preceded not by cymbals alone, but by most mournful flutes and pipes, and behind the music came about a dozen men stripped naked to the waist. Each had a heavy bundle of short chains, which he swung first over his right shoulder and then over his left, allowing them to come with horrible force upon his back. Some of their backs were raw before they had made their three rounds, and we heard that they took longer to recover from the effects of this self-inflicted punishment than the men who cut themselves. There were, more

over, in this procession five or six more horses than in the other, and more flags and banners; men, too, were beating their chests more wildly and cutting themselves more fiercely, and the excitement generally was more intense. I saw one man so frantic that he had to be disarmed and forcibly removed from the line, and as he was being carried away between two men, he kept on striking his head with an imaginary sword and shouting, evidently in a complete state of unconscious exaltation.

The proceedings wound up with an episode which for a moment created quite a panic. On their last round the bloody line stopped in front of the Persian ambassador's division, in which were also seated his friends and the diplomatic corps. Then they began to shout and sway to and fro and cut themselves, and refused to move on, shouting out especially something in Persian which we could none of us understand. Suddenly they surged in toward the point at which the ambassador's secretary was sitting, together with the French ambassador and several ladies. To see a row of blood-stained, hacked-up fanatics, each with a sharp sword two feet and a half long, bearing down upon you is not a reassuring sight, especially when your nerves have been a good deal tried already, so the few spectators who were standing on the edge of the procession backed precipitately, but an extra surge of the bloody line forced them on to the row of chandeliers which all went over with a crash on to the French ambassador's toes, who in his turn toppled backward, chair and all, on which one lady fainted and the others screamed and took to flight. There was a passage leading into a back room, in which they took refuge.

Meanwhile the Persian secretary made a communication in a loud tone, and the whole mob fell back, and went slashing and yelling out of the yard, to the great relief of everybody. It seemed they had demanded the release of all the Persians in prison in Stamboul, which the ambassador promised that he would apply for to the Turkish government. It was now nearly eight o'clock at night, and we were thankful that we could make our escape; but our troubles were not yet over. We got blocked in the crowd in the entry passage, and, to my horror, I found myself jammed between three or four of these bleeding creatures, who were tying towels round their heads, and looking wildly and uncomfortably about. They were scattered thick all through the crowd. In the last batch there were about two hundred, and it seemed as if one was going to be haunted by them forever. As I drove home I registered a solemn resolution that nothing should ever induce me again to go and see the celebration of the Martyrdom of Hussein.

Effects of Heat Upon Meat.

Prof. Johnson, in his "Chemistry of Common Life," says that a well-cooked piece of meat should be full of its own gravy. In roasting, therefore, it should be exposed to a quick fire, that the external surface may be made to contract at once, and the albumen to coagulate before the juice has had time to escape from within. The same observation applies to boiling; when a piece of beef or mutton is plunged into boiling water, the outer part contracts, the albumen which is near the surface coagulates, and the internal juice is prevented either from escaping into the water by which it is surrounded, or from being diluted or weakened by the admission of water among it. When cut up, therefore, the meat is much graver, and is rich in essence.

Hence, a beefsteak or mutton-chop, done quickly, and over a quick fire, so that the natural juices may be retained. On the other hand, if the meat is done over a slow fire, the pores remain open, the juice continues to flow from within as it is dried from the surface, and the flesh pines and becomes dry, hard, and unsavory. Or, if it be put in cold, tepid water, which is afterwards brought to a boil, much of the albumen is extracted before it coagulates, the natural juices, for the most part, flow out, and the meat served is in nearly a tasteless state. Hence, to prepare good boiled meat, it should at once be put into water already brought to boil. But to make beef tea, mutton broth and other meat soups, the flesh should be put into cold water, and this afterward very slowly warmed, and finally boiled. The advantage derived from simmering—a term not frequent in cookery books—depends very much upon the effects of slow boiling, as above explained.

A little girl of six or eight years, dressed nicely, with curling hair and bright eyes, presents a pretty appearance, but she never seems quite happy, in spite of fine clothes, unless she can manage to step into every mud-puddle she comes to. —*Rome Sentinel*.

Black, chilly March and November are the two worst months of the year for those suffering with pulmonary diseases. Keep Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup near by, and such sufferers will be able to brave the rough weather without danger. Price 25 cents.

TIMELY TOPICS.

An English scientific journal says it is thought that a crisis in the history of Mt. Vesuvius is approaching; either there will be a great discharge, such as will terrify the neighborhood, or, as is more likely, there will be an overflowing of lava covering the cone with a mantle of fire, and silently inflicting more destruction on property than a grand eruption. Vesuvius has been in an active state now for several years, and Professor Palmieri has from the first prophesied that the eruption would consist in the overflowing of lava.

Silesia, in which fearful destitution is reported, is chiefly inhabited by Poles. It is the extreme easterly province of Russia, and not far over the line is the city of Cracow. The part of Silesia in great distress lies next to the Russian line. The unhappy Poles, who have long been the victims of territorial greed, are now in danger of starvation. It would seem as if the powerful government that holds them subject against their will, should come to their relief when eighty thousand of their people are destitute of the most common necessities of life.

In a recent lecture on "Eclipse Problems," Professor Young, of Princeton, said, with reference to the observed increase in the rapidity of the moon's motion, that the discoverer led at first to the opinion that the moon's orbit was growing shorter, and that ultimately the moon would come down upon us. More accurate calculation, however, shows that there is no danger of so disastrous a result. The moon is not coming nearer, but our day is growing longer, owing to the friction of the tides upon the earth's surface. The tides act like a brake, and slowly diminish the speed of the earth's rotation.

Mr. Edgar Gilkes, one of the constructors of the Tay bridge, has given his theory of the cause of the awful disaster. He holds that "the present evidence indicates that some other force than the tempest acting with it destroyed the girders," and he believes that that force was the momentum of the train. Mr. Gilkes finds that the force of the wind as actually registered at Dundee was sufficient to overturn a train, and that the guard rails could not prevent this, and further, that if the upper parts of the girders were thus brought in contact with the overhead girders, the damage they would cause would so far destroy the unity of the fabric that the same wind would cast it down altogether.

A table furnished by the *Railroad Gazette* of the number of miles of railroads built east and west of the Mississippi during the last eight years is very interesting. From it, it appears that in the construction of these great highways of travel and commerce the western portion of the country has gained enormously over the eastern portion. In 1872, 4,353 miles of railroad were made east of the Mississippi and west of it 2,987 miles. In 1879 only 1,243 miles were made in the East and 3,187 in the latter. The teeming far West is being rapidly furnished with facilities for the transportation of its products to the Atlantic seaboard. The prospects for railroad construction in the present year, says the *New York Graphic*, are excellent. It is now much more costly to build roads than it was a year ago, all kinds of materials having advanced in price, but the returns are large, and reasonably certain. The increased cost will undoubtedly prevent the established railroad from being extended. Indeed, the danger is that there will be too much enterprise and activity in that direction rather than too little.

Pilot Examined for Color-Blindness.

A number of pilots and lookouts of the Jersey City ferry have been examined for color-blindness at the office of the United States marine hospital. There was a long table in the middle of the room covered with a white cloth, and on it were skeins of Berlin wool of about one hundred and fifty shades. The examination was conducted by Dr. Fessenden, the surgeon-in-chief, and Dr. White, his assistant. Each man was asked to pick out some particular color from the pile of Berlin wool, and afterward to pick out the shades of that color. All of the first lot passed the examination, although some were much slower than others in placing a doubtful shade, and each received a certificate. Superintendent Woolsey, of Jersey City ferry, was to send ten men every day to be examined, until the eyes of all the men employed under him had been tested. An examination of steamboat men and seafaring men generally for color-blindness has been conducted at Philadelphia, and most of the employees of the steamboat lines of that city have been examined. It is believed that many collisions have resulted from color-blindness.

American sweet potatoes are becoming popular in English markets.

Wonder-Land.

In a lecture on the Valley of the Yosemite, delivered in Brooklyn by Dr. Tiffany, the lecturer said: We found ourselves standing among masses of rock entangled amid shrubs. We were able to look over an abrupt edge of rocks thousands of feet down. The cliff that overlooked the valley was sheer, all the walls rose straight up and the waterfalls fell like pennons in the air. At our left was a huge columnar mass of rock, while far away a sphinx-like shape lifted its head with restless eye, and seemed to watch with more than human expression the vale that wound its sinuous way below. The descent to the valley, after riding six and thirty hours, was extremely perilous. We were nervous and timid. A rugged trail carried us down. We lost half the daylight as soon as we began to descend. The moonlight was shut out by forests and shrubs. As we entered a particularly black part of the trail, I thought my horse had four ears instead of two. I said to myself, "If this is so and this is the thing I am riding half way down, what sort of a thing will it be when I get to the bottom?" When I emerged from the shadow into the moonlight, I saw my boots were parallel with his ears. As I was going out of the valley I rode a monstrous mule named Pinto. I had the nightmare twice after I rode that mule. He walked so near the outside of the trail that one-half the time I was suspended over nothing.

The valley is a gorge on the Sierra Nevada range. It is from six to seven miles long and from a mile to a mile and a half wide. If you would see how we looked from the cliffs, imagine a housefly in an empty soup tureen. Of the valley, on the whole, no words can make an adequate picture. It is a new thing; there is nothing we can compare with it. It is apparent that no convulsions ever rent these mountains apart or subduced these hills. The only possible conclusion is that the crust of the earth was not strong enough to support the mass of grass and granite that rested upon it and sunk down, thus creating the valley. The mere suggestion of such a possibility creates awe in the mind of man. There is much of quiet beauty in the valley. It contains 1,100 acres of meadow land, and in it grow the pine, the cedar, the oak, the California laurel and myriads of lovely flowers. No artist can represent the heights on canvas; no camera can reproduce them.

The Bridal Veil falls is not the great fall. It is only 900 feet, but in some respects it is the most beautiful of all the falls. It has no element of sublimity of grandeur, it is simply ravishingly beautiful. The valley takes its name Yosemite, which means "Great Grizzly," from a cataract which comes down over a cliff 2,641 feet high. When we remember that the cliff at Niagara is but 180 feet, we find this is sixteen times higher. The lower fall is 900 feet, and the upper one a sheer plunge of 1,600 feet. It is so placed that it seems like one white sheet of falling splendor at a distance of two miles.

How Nutmegs Grow.

Nutmegs grow on little trees which look like small pear trees, and are generally over twenty feet high. The flowers are very much like the lily of the valley. They are pale and very fragrant. The nutmeg is the seed of the fruit, and mace is the thin covering over this seed. The fruit is about as large as a peach. When ripe it breaks open and shows the little nut inside. The trees grow on the islands of Asia and in tropical America. They bear fruit for seventy or eighty years, having ripe fruit upon them at all seasons. A fine tree in Jamaica has over 4,000 nutmegs on it yearly. The Dutch used to have all this nutmeg trade, as they owned the Banda islands, and conquered all the other traders and destroyed the trees. To keep the price up they once burned three piles of nutmegs, each of which was as large as a church. Nature did not sympathize with their meanness. The nutmeg pigeon, found in all the Indian islands, did for the world what the Dutch determined should not be done—carried the nuts, which are their food, into all the surrounding countries, and trees grew up again, and the world had the benefit.

On the Right Side.

It is better to lie upon the right side than the left, because in this position the food gravitates more easily out of the stomach into the intestines, and the weight of the liver, a pretty large and heavy organ, does not rest upon other internal organs. Some people are apt to sleep with one arm above the head because it makes free circulation in the neck and upper extremities, and respiration is made easy, but it is apt to cause headache, cramps and dreams. There is one good reason why this last position should be avoided. If the arm gets beneath the head, important nerves may be pressed upon and temporary paralysis result. Such cases are by no means rare, and the paralysis may continue several weeks.

True Culture.

The highest culture is to speak no ill. The best reformer is the man whose eyes are quick to see all beauty and all worth, and, by his own discreet, well-ordered life alone, reproves the erring.

When thy gaze turns on thine own soul, be most severe. But, when it falls upon a fellow-man, let kindness control it, and refrain from that belittling censure that springs forth from common lips, like weeds from marshy soil. —*Ella Wheeler*.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

When a man falls down his temper generally gets up before he does. —*Boston Transcript*.

Give us, yells the *Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald*, the dollars of this country, and we don't care who takes the census.

The easiest way to remove rust from iron is rubbing it with a rag dipped in oil of tartar. The rust will disappear immediately.

In the imperial public library of St. Petersburg there are more than 400 portraits of Peter the Great, collected from every country in Europe.

The farm products of Illinois for 1879 amount to \$200,000,000, said to be double the product of all the gold and silver mines in the United States.

Pop corn makes a nice refreshment for cold winter nights; but beware, young man; don't let Amanda Jane do the popping. It's a leap-year. —*Syracuse Herald*.

Europeans seek to renew strength by baths of earth and baths of mud. Invalids are planted in the ground, leaving the head and neck alone uncovered.

The *American Register* says the United States may be regarded as the paradise of women. It would be if there were Adams enough to go round. —*Boston Post*.

It is leap year, of course, but after all it doesn't look very well for a young lady to go home about two o'clock in the morning after sparking her beau. —*Kingsdon Freeman*.

Since the Oneida community abandoned the "mixed marriage" system, twenty weddings have taken place there, so that there are now forty-five married couples in a population of 299.

The ties that are the tenderest, are strongest in their clasp; The hands that are the slenderest They keep the firmest grasp. —*Buffalo Courier*.

The Welland (Can.) *Telegraph* says there is not a village for thirty or forty miles back of the frontier which has not a supply of some kind of smuggled goods, whether it be in dry goods, hardware, machinery, coal, oil, etc.

"I druther fall down stairs than down cellar," affirmed a Rockland miss of a very limited number of summers, "cause if you fall down stairs you are right there, but if you fall down cellar you have to be lugged up again." —*Rockland Courier*.

"Hurrah grass" is taking possession of a great many fine farms on the Arkansas river bottoms. This botanical specimen, on account of the lives lost in trying to kill it, is called eternity weed. The negroes entertain a superstition that the seeds are sown by Satan. —*Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette*.

The unusual cold in the north of Europe sent southward immense flocks of wild ducks, making for the less inclement quarters of the Pontine marshes in Italy. They were seen and heard passing over Rome in the early morning, flying low, and have afforded such abundant sport and spoil that they were cried about the streets in quantities.

A little pair of gloves that yet retain the smell of clover, And just a tinge of magnolia— I turn them vaguely over, And marvel how the girl I kissed The night she promised to be true Could jam a number seven fit into a paltry number two. —*New Orleans Democrat*.

The Healthiest City in the United States.

In the annual tables of vital statistics, lately published by the health department of New York city, among the exhibits is the comparative death rate of various cities, American and foreign. The exhibit gives the population and death rate of over three hundred and fifty cities in different parts of the world, of which sixty are American and the remainder foreign.

It appears from these tables that the city of Burlington, Iowa, with a population in 1875 of about 20,000, enjoys the pre-eminence for health, its annual death rate being only 4.84 deaths per 1,000 souls. Stockton, Cal., stands next, 7.47; but this is ninety-two per cent. more unhealthy than Burlington. There are probably a few, but only a few, more favored places than the latter in all the world. The death rate for New York city is 23.93 per 1,000; New Orleans, 20.71; London, 23.40; Paris, 24.71. —*Scientific American*.

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A slightly pleasant Friday.

The trouble in Maine seems to be practically ended, though the revolutionists show great tenacity of life.

Parties desirous of renewing their subscriptions, and new subscribers, are very welcome visitors.

That charming children's magazine, "The Nursery," for February, has arrived, and is welcome as ever.

It seems to be the regular programme to have storms on Tuesday and Friday of each week.

Charles W. Slack, Esq., editor of the *Commonwealth*, has been re-elected President of the Mass. Charitable Mechanics Association.

Do you wish a good, substantial breakfast? If so, procure a slice of ham, and get the best, cured by T. I. Reed, of Burlington. Always kept at Bradley's Market, Pleasant Street.

The patent expanding water conductor, for which Messrs. S. D. Hicks & Son are agents, is the only one made that will stand freezing without bursting. Address, 9 and 11 Bowker street, Boston.

Mad. Demorest's *Mirror of Fashion*, for February, is especially rich in illustrations, there being four fine engravings appropriate for Washington's Birthday. The fashion plates are rich and full, the stories choice and entertaining and the interior matters of the home and toilet are carefully considered. It is a splendid number.

A BIRTHDAY VISIT.—The members of one of the adult Bible classes of the Baptist Sabbath School, together with the pastor and superintendent and a few other friends, made a surprise visit upon their teacher, Mrs. Martha Russell, last Monday evening, at the residence of Mr. George E. Fillebrown. It was Mrs. Russell's 77th birthday, and was a very happy occasion.

That masquerade will occur in Bethel Lodge Room, Bank Building, on the evening of Jan. 29. Tickets can be obtained of Mr. Warren A. Peirce, J. A. Marden, and other members of the Lodge. This will be managed with the same judicious care that has been exercised with previous parties, and will probably be the most successful of any.

ASSEMBLY.—Mr. W. H. Allen's dancing school enjoyed an assembly, on the evening of Jan. 21, in Union Hall, Arlington Heights. After the little folks had enjoyed their good time their fathers, mothers, and other older friends took up the measure, and rolled it along right joyously. Mrs. Allen has reason to be proud of her success with the little folks, and pleased with the success of the "Assembly."

MURDER.—A few days ago a brutal murder was committed in the town of Groton, Mass. The man suspected of committing the deed has not been arrested. The victim was Mrs. Joseph Crane. She formerly lived in East Lexington, and was employed in the family of Mr. Everett Smith, who formerly resided in the south part of the town, on his father's farm.

REUNION.—The Reynolds Red Ribbon Reform Clubs, of Mass., held a reunion at Amherst, last Wednesday. Twenty-two Clubs were represented by seventy-three delegates. This representation included a large number of Clubs in the western part of the State never before represented at these gatherings. The gathering once more enjoyed the absence of Mr. Henry H. Faxon, of Quincy, and consequently had a harmonious and thoroughly enjoyable meeting. We judge from the reports that the work of the Clubs is steadily, though quietly, progressing, and that a public sentiment in favor of total abstinence is being formed.

Last week Hon. Eugene L. Norton, of Charlestown, was obliged to submit to the amputation of a leg, it being the only chance of saving his life from the effects of a malignant tumor. He died from exhaustion last Wednesday. Mr. Norton has been prominent in politics for many years, and was very well known in this section. He will be much missed. He was Senator from 2d Suffolk District and the Senate took appropriate action in regard to his death by resolution and adjournment in respect to his memory.

SMASH.—On the evening of Jan. 16, too late for mention last week, Mr. A. Needham's Express team created considerable excitement. Having been left standing in the yard of Wood's Ice Tool Manufactory, the horses started and ran away. When nearly opposite the centre depot they made a turn, striking the heavy express team against the stone posts in front of Bank Block and demolishing them, and then down the side walk in front of the Wellington estate, breaking off a large limb of the tree in the passage. Just after the horses re-crossed the railroad track one of the horses fell, and were then easily secured. The wagon was not much broken and, everything considered, the damage was small. The escape from a serious disaster was very narrow, as the horses dashed across the railroad track almost in front of the 5.25 train from Boston.

A VALUABLE WORK.—We have had occasion several times during the past year to speak of the American Book Exchange, New York, and recommend their publication, to our readers. Until recently the best has been their issue in eight bulky volumes, of "Chambers' Encyclopaedia of English Literature." In connection with the lectures Mrs. Woolson is now giving on "English History and Literature," they have proved of great value. This enterprising house is now engaged in printing the latest and most improved edition of "Chambers' Encyclopaedia of Useful Knowledge," and are furnishing the twenty volumes at the unprecedented price of \$10, or fifty cents per volume. Vol. IV, has just been published, and the remaining volumes will follow rapidly, so as to complete the set within the year. The form in which they are published, so neat and convenient for ready reference, makes them of additional value. We advise all our readers to send for their circular. They are now located in Tribune Building, where they removed January 1, 1880.

GET THE BEST.—We publish, in another column, the advertisement of the Boston *Daily Evening Traveller*. In that the publishers give all the details in regard to their purposes and aims for the coming year. We wish all our own subscribers to become patrons of this, the leading evening paper of New England, not alone because of the many stand it has always maintained in the temperance cause, but for the reason that by enterprise and journalistic foresight it has pushed itself into the enviable position it now occupies. The good fortune that has attended the political candidates it has supported, and the successful accomplishment of measures it has advocated during the past year is some extraordinary, to say the least. Whoever buys or subscribes for the *Traveller* is sure of having a paper, every column of which is worth careful perusal.

DR. REYNOLDS.—Probably no man has received more flattering recognition in the temperance cause, than Dr. Henry A. Reynolds, now at Lansing, Mich., and we doubt if any temperance lecturer or worker, has ever received such official recognition. Some two years ago the House and Senate of the State of Michigan passed a resolution appreciating the good work done by the Doctor, which included a vote of thanks. A short time ago Dr. Reynolds returned to Lansing, and was invited to lecture before both branches of the Legislature, in the Hall of Representatives. Think of the House and Senate of Massachusetts endorsing and thanking a temperance lecturer for the good work he has done, and asking him to use their hall to give a lecture before both branches of the Legislature! But, perhaps, our legislature does not need a temperance lecture.—*Lawrence American*.

POSTPONED.—The storm of last Tuesday evening presented a large attendance at Reynolds Hall, and the proposed entertainment was abandoned. Messrs. Poole, Churchill, Hilliard and Wood, who had parts in the programme, kindly entertained the members of the Reform Club and the small company of visitors present, thus filling up a pleasant evening. The Committee will present "the original bill," at the same place, next Tuesday evening. We trust the evening will prove a pleasant one and that the hall will be packed, as it deserves to be.

DEAD.—The *Saturday Magazine*, which we thought had entered successfully on its second year of existence, died suddenly last week. The editor issues a manly letter which makes us feel he was certainly deserving of success. Better fortune next time, Bro. Perkins.

Woburn is likely to have to appeal to the Legislature to legalize some important loans, because of informality in the Town Meetings in 1873 which authorized them. The Water and School Boards are especially interested.

THE LAND OF FLOWERS.

Bluffton, Florida, Jan. 5, 1880.

Mr. Editor:—Here I am once more down in the land of tropical fruits, ever blooming flowers, alligators, rattlesnakes and negroes, and perhaps you will wonder what kind of a place Bluffton is, and also how many churches, school-houses, stores and factories it has. Well, I will tell you all about it. Bluffton has one dwelling house, one stable, and one store, with a post-office in the same, with no other building within one mile of it. It is well they call it Bluffton, for it rises up some twenty feet from the dead level of the surrounding country, seeming like an oasis on some desert plain. Perhaps you will say that it is a curious place for a store and post-office with only one dwelling house. But I will explain. Bluffton lies on the east bank of the St. John's River, making a landing place for steamers which are daily plying up and down the river, leaving and taking passengers and freight. The store I have spoken of is well supplied with Yankee notions, not excepting the inevitable hog and hominy (the coat of arms of the South). The natives come in here from the surrounding country for a distance of from five to thirty miles to "traffic" their oranges, cotton, hides, ayup, and sugar cane. They also bring in pine wood for the steamboats, with their queer little ox teams. Let me describe one of these ox teams. One day one of the "crackers" (the native Floridian) came in with a cord of wood. I went down to the wharf and interviewed him, saying I would like to know how old his oxen were. He said they were three years old. "How much will they weigh," says I. "Oh, about three hundred," replied he. I then asked him how much they were worth, and he replied that he reckoned about twenty-five dollars, for that was what he paid for them. I think he answered truthfully every question I put to him. Now, if you want to know how one of these "crackers" look, you can take a saw-horse and nail two long horns on one end of it, and then draw the hide of a yearling steer tightly over it and you have the animal represented. If I was rich, I would send one of these teams to Framingham to be on exhibition at your cattle show next Fall. The steamboat company pay the natives \$2.50 per cord for their wood, they paying twenty-five cents per cord for it on the stump. They bring in four loads each day, containing two feet to the load.

I do not think there is much chance for a live Yankee to get homesick here, while seeing so many queer sights, and enjoying this beautiful climate, with the mercury up to 80°, and surrounded with orange groves loaded with their golden fruit, peeping out through the dark green foliage of the trees, and also witnessing the beautiful slender trees which are ten and fifteen feet high, being all ablaze, as it were, with their leaf and blossoms, and with plenty of vegetables if you will only take the trouble to raise them. Now in order to enjoy myself, as much as I can this winter, I am buying and shipping oranges for the northern market and, at the same time, am trying to apply a little Yankee skill to truck gardening in Florida. A word here about the orange crop of this region, which is becoming an important one. There are two varieties known to shippers, viz: the fine-grained and thin-skinned ones, and the coarse-grained or thick-skinned ones, the former being much the best quality, but a variety which will not bear transportation as well as the others. I have purchased the fruit of a large number of trees and am at present preparing it for market. I have the oranges picked from the trees, and laid out on the packing house. A first on a long table. I then sort them into two different sizes, and lay them on racks to "sweet" for a few days. I need three or four hands take them, wrap them in papers, and lay them in long boxes in front of them. Then I pack them carefully in pine boxes, manufactured on the spot, and holding from 130 to 180 oranges each, mark them, and they are all ready for Boston and New York markets, to which they are shipped by steamer, being about a week on the way. I have already sowed tomato, cabbage, cucumber and squash seeds, and intend to plant many other kind of vegetable seeds this month. This I do as an experiment, just to see what can be done at winter gardening in Florida. Peas have already been shipped from here to the Boston market, but only in limited quantities.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE.—Prof. Turner, of Boston, gave a very interesting and instructive illustrated lecture in the vestry of St. Malachy's church, Arlington, on the evening of Jan. 16, before a very good audience. The views presented were scenes in Ireland, France, Liverpool and London, and were highly enjoyed by those present. The lecture was repeated in the vestry of St. Bridget's church, Lexington, last Wednesday evening.

Mr. S. C. Small has been chosen President of the Winchester Reform Club. He says he will make things lively for the liquor traffic in that town.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1880.

Mr. Editor:—The earth is wrapped in snow, the first practical evidence to us Washingtonians that we are living in mid winter. The almanac makers furnished us with a purely theoretical frigid season without the frosty appendages. The yellow jasmine has greeted us daily, flowers born out of time; little daisies have turned bright faces to the sun, the strawberry has blossomed in all its beauty, struggling rosebuds have antedated the balmy spring-time, and all humanity has been reveling in the atmosphere of smiling May.

The change in the temper of the Democrats during the last few sessions, and even since last winter, is something wonderful and might almost deceive the very elect. "The harp of a thousand strings," upon which they chanted to the dear people songs of deliverance from Republican tyranny and misrule, is cast aside by these skillful players. They no longer come into the Senate or House, booted and spurred rhetorically.

They have met with a change and are playing it fine. The Presidential election is near and they are now passing through the Lenten period. If confessions are in order they are so meek, and on the mourner's seat, ready to put on sack cloth and ashes. If loyalty needs endorsement, these patriots in sheep's clothing are ready to hold up their blood-stained hands in her defence. They invite no conflict with the President this session. They are playing to bag the ballot-box, the White House with the next President thrown in, at the coming election. Randall and other high priests of the Garcelon party are afraid that their Southern brethren will fall into temptation and somehow during a long session the cloven foot will stick out so prominently as to be damaging to the party, and for this reason the whip and spur is to be used in rushing business through the House as early as possible. These lamb-like statesmen are safer at their homes and if they do speak out in meeting there it will be among their friends.

Commissioner Hayt is in hot water over charges of crookedness in his management of Indian affairs, and the President would honor his administration by calling for his resignation and allow him, as ex-Commissioner, to engage in banking in New Jersey, a business he managed some time since with great undiscovered ability. It is alleged he has got sadly complicated in dire and sundry irregularities in Indian matters, and is now being investigated by three of his friends in his own room, under his own supervision, if not guidance. Gen. Pickens, a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, is not a man to be satisfied with any whitewashing report. He avers that the representations of large numbers of the religious denominations have joined in charging the Commissioner with inefficiency and double dealing. The whole matter will be investigated by Congress and Mr. Hayt will have an opportunity to step down and out.

The all-absorbing topic is the situation in Maine. The men who believe in good government, no matter where party feeling may lead them, are not prepared to become Garcelons and enter upon the work of stealing the votes of whole States, as now seems to be marked out by the leaders, as the work the Democratic party is expected to do in order to win a victory in the coming election.

The hope of this country is in the warm, vigorous and heroic blood of the young men of the nation. The "great, modest man" has well said: "The Union was saved by the young men of the nation. They came from their homes and fields, as they did in the time of the Revolution, giving everything to the country. To their devotion we owe the success to the Union cause." The humblest soldier who carried a musket is entitled to as much credit for the results of the war as those who were in command. So long as our young men are animated by this spirit there will be no fear for the Union.

The steady movements northward of colored refugees is like the flight of the birds in spring time. No argument, logic, possible suffering or hardship, can dampen the enthusiasm of these hundreds and thousands who are leaving the homes of their childhood and the graves of their ancestors. The heroic faith that has taken possession of the entire colored race, the prayers they utter, the songs they sing, are not unlike those every where present in the olden time among the bond men and women of Egypt. It seems as if some ministering angel had moved among this great people and kindled in them a new inspiration, stirring them as did the sweet songs of Miriam, the Paropa of that age, among the down-trodden Israelites.

If Senator Voorhees is honestly seeking light as to the cause of the exodus he has only to subpoena a few of the 3,700 fleeing refugees that have already, or are now passing through this city from North Carolina. This large number will all reach Indiana before Feb. 1st. Surely a few refugees could be taken from these colonies now arriving daily

that would let the darkness out of this dark subject. Their statements, if taken and published truthfully, would be an unvarnished tale of outrage and wrong that would shock the sensibilities of the people of the entire North. Senator Voorhees is not blind to this fact, and he is not in the hatching business, and no such chickens are coming into the Democratic camp to roost if he can help it.

The reports to the State Department from all our commercial agents in foreign countries show that the cloud of financial depression that had spread over the whole world its dark shadows is now rapidly rising under the brightening influences of unparalleled prosperity. In our own land no such future of commercial activity ever presented itself as that now living just before us. Real estate and all kinds of personality are advancing, labor is all employed, the passing months will soon open again God's great harvest field and pour into the toiler's hands a thousand millions as a reward of patient labor. Young men, old men, mothers and maidens, up then to duty. We have yet other battles to fight and other victories to win.

PHASES.

LITERARY ITEMS.—Readers of Standard books will be pleased to notice the great progress of "The Literary Revolution" which is being pushed by the American Book Exchange, New York. Among their books just issued, or nearly ready, are a new edition of the Koran of Mohammed, complete, 35 cents; Macaulay's History in three volumes, \$1.50; Milton's Poetical Works, complete, 50 cents; in the Acme Library of Biography, 12 volumes formerly published at \$1.25 each now brought into one volume for 50 cents; in Modern Classics, Victor of Wakefield, Rasselas, Picoia, Paul and Virginia, and Undine, all in one volume, 50 cents; nicely illustrated green and ebony bound volumes of Arabian Nights, Robinson Crusoe, Hibernian Progress, Caron Munchausen and Gulliver's Travels each 50 cents, and a book of humor and wisdom by the Author of Sparrowgrass paper all in good and some in large type, and well and handsomely bound in cloth. Descriptive catalogues will be sent free on request.

No more brining of children to make them swallow nauseous medicines when the digestive organs are deranged and bowels active give them instead that mild and pleasant of all known cathartics and laxatives, Laxine, and save your doctor's bills. Keep it on hand, it will prevent many a serious sickness. Price, 50 cents.

Experience in every branch of business concerns, success, inventors who secure the services of notaries familiar with Patents, and the practice of the Patent Office, ready for obtaining Patents. The same rule applies in all countries. Agents and Land Claims brought before the General Land Office, Providence, R. I., Green, 307 Seventh street, Washington, D. C. Have had years of experience in practice in all departments of the Government. (Send stamp for information.)

Lexington Locals.

We need bruted as well as Tighted streets, and is there not some one in this town with sufficient public spirit to call a meeting of our citizens generally and see what can be done. Of course we understand at the start that this must be a private enterprise, the expense to be borne by individuals and not by the town. I hardly need call the attention of any one to the condition of our streets in the summer time. No one could ever forget how dusty Main street was, almost all the time, from June to October. As a sanitary measure we ought to have our streets watered, for such air is not fit to breathe.

Mr. Leonard A. Saville had received his re-appointment as Justice of the Peace for seven years. The date is Jan. 16, 1880.

The author to be illustrated at the entertainment at the Unitarian Vestry, next Thursday evening, is Walter Scott.

The ladies of the First Parish intend to hold a fair some time in February to raise funds.

Mr. Boardman is busy putting his block of Buildings, known as Norris' Block, in thorough repair.

Marriages.

In Boston, Jan. 14, at 49 Harvard street, by Rev. O. T. Walker, Herbert N. Patten, of Arlington, and Miss Lily A. Dudley, of Boston.

In Arlington, Jan. 22, by Rev. M. Harkin's, Cor. Lincoln J. Discone, and Miss Mary Lockney, both of Lexington.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

MESSINGER'S NOTICE.

MIDDLESEX, ss. January 13th, 1880. NOTICE is hereby given that a Warrant in Insolvency has this day issued from the Court of Insolvency, for said County of Middlesex, against the estate of John L. Bixby, of Arlington, in said County of Middlesex, Insolvent Debtor. That the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said insolvent Debtor to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said Insolvent Debtor to prove their debts, and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at the Court of Insolvency, to be holden at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twelfth day of February, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M. If any one has any claim against said Debtor, he is hereby notified to appear at said Court, on the day of said meeting, and file his claim, and if he fails to do so, he will be deemed to have waived his claim.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

PROBATE COURT.

MIDDLESEX, ss. To the Heirs at Law and others interested in the Estate of Thomas Hines, late of Arlington, in said County, deceased. GREETING: WHEREAS, John H. Hardy, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented to said Court his petition for license to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of debts and charges of administration, and for other reasons set forth in said petition. You are hereby notified to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Cambridge, in said County, on the first Tuesday of February next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same; and said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, three weeks successively, in the *Arlington Advertiser*, a newspaper printed at Arlington, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Boston Traveller.

PROSPECTUS 1880.

THE American Traveller, WEEKLY, AND Boston Traveller, SEMI-WEEKLY.

Old Features Preserved! NEW FEATURES PROVIDED!

The Boston (Semi-Weekly) Traveller was established in 1871, and the American (Weekly) Traveller in 1878, and have both enjoyed a large and continually increasing circulation among the best homes of New England. It is with confidence that we now invite public attention to our arrangements for the New Year.

The American Traveller for 1880 will preserve its character as a carefully compiled and trustworthy record of all passing events of general interest.

Designed for Family Reading, it will not enter into editorial discussion of vexed national questions. It will, nevertheless, present a full and fair epitome of all the news of the week, of political, religious, industrial, commercial and social importance.

The Review of the Week, which has long been universally recognized as the most comprehensive, intelligent, and historically valuable summary of the world's doings, will still be carried on with the same painstaking accuracy as heretofore.

Agricultural Affairs will be specially dealt with by competent writers, and the New England farmer and gardener will find in this department much valuable news, as well as many serviceable suggestions.

Mr. Beecher's Sermons, as revised by the pen of the Plymouth Pastor himself, and published in no other New England paper, will appear regularly.

"Agile's" New York Letter, which is read and treasured everywhere as one of the most reliable and brilliant, as well as refined and truthful commentaries on the doings of the metropolis, is a new feature, and will be read only to be read once to be heartily appreciated.

Original and Selected Stories, lively but not objectionably sensational, will be presented in each issue.

Commercial Affairs will receive regular attention and will include stock, bond, shipping, market, railroad and other news, derived from the most reliable authorities, and carefully edited.

"Old World Echoes," being a column of entertaining articles specially translated for the Traveller from the leading French, German and other Continental papers, descriptive of European men, manners and events.

Columns of Literary Miscellany, including Fashion and Society Gossip, Poetry, and Choice Recollections for the Home Circle, scrupulously winnowed of all offensive matter, will also go out with every number. The publishers of the AMERICAN TRAVELLER will make it their aim to make it Entertaining and Educating, Active and Able, Varied and Accurate, Substantial and Sprightly, and, by maintaining its high moral tone, as a paper perfectly fitted to be read by those who either directly or indirectly entertain the reader, to keep it in 1880 what it has been from the first, a valued visitor to thousands of homes.

MOST FAVORITE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE BOSTON Semi-Weekly Traveller

is issued regularly on Tuesdays and Fridays, and contains all the features of the American Traveller, above enumerated, with full reports of Geography, History, and presents an admirably arranged bi-weekly record of passing events, both at home and abroad, with timely and trenchant editorials thereon. The location of the Boston central office, in the American Union Telegraph Company in the Traveller Building, enables it to present the earliest reports on all matters of local, national and international interest. The Semi-Weekly Boston Traveller will be found, therefore, an excellent epitome of current affairs, for circulation throughout the country—authentic, reliable, and carefully edited.

Boston Traveller SEMI-WEEKLY.

\$3.00 a Year, Single Copies. \$2.50 a Year in Clubs of 5 Copies and upwards; one copy free for clubs of 10; two copies free, or one copy of the Semi-Weekly for clubs of 20; three copies free for clubs of 30; four copies free for clubs of 40; five copies for clubs of 50; six copies for clubs of 60; seven copies for clubs of 70; eight copies for clubs of 80; nine copies for clubs of 90; ten copies for clubs of 100; and so on, in proportion.

ROLAND WORTHINGTON & CO., TRAVELLER BUILDINGS.

DIO LEWIS' SANITARIUM (FOR THE CURE OF INVALIDS) at Arlington Heights, Mass., eight miles from Boston. This Institution opens under happy auspices. Send for full circular, to DR. DIO LEWIS.

Mortgagee's Sale

—OF— REAL ESTATE.

To any and all persons whom it may concern.

YOU are hereby notified that, by virtue and in pursuance of a power of sale contained in a deed of mortgage given by Charles G. Locke to Almina L. Locke, dated March 31st, 1874, recorded with Middlesex ss. Dist. Deeds, in Lib. 1300, Vol. 260, and for a breach of the conditions therein contained, the undersigned, as mortgagee, and pursuant to the authority conferred upon him by said mortgage deed, will sell at public auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the fifth day of February, A. D. 1880, at four o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the real estate conveyed in and by said mortgage deed, viz: A certain parcel of land extending from Mt. Vernon Street to Highland Avenue, in Arlington, County of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, the said land being set off by an agreement of partition by the heirs of Elbridge G. Locke to said C. G. Locke, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the southerly corner of the premises on Highland Avenue and running easterly by said Avenue about six and one-half rods to land set off as homestead to Mary E. Locke; thence northerly by said land about forty-two rods seven links to said Mary E. Locke; thence westerly by said Mt. Vernon Street about ten rods and thirteen links to land of Wallace W. Putnam; thence southerly by land of said Putnam and land of Mary E. Locke to the point of beginning, containing two and one-fourth acres more or less.

CALMA'S LINIMENT FOR HORSES.

This old and well-known Remedy for the ailments of Horses has stood the test for many years, and seldom fails to cure the worst possible forms of Rheumatism, Sprains, Swelled Legs, Throats, Sore Throat, Shoe Boils, Shoulder Lameness, &c., &c.

Owners of Horses will find this Liniment very useful in the stable. It is not harsh in its action, and will not remove the hair as most other preparations do. Prepared and put up by

C. S. CHILDS,
Arlington, Mass.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Wholesale Agents,
24 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON.
dec 27-11

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New and Beautiful
DESIGNS OF WALL PAPER

FOR WALL TRADE,
Are now offered at reasonable prices, by

J. S. MERRILL & SON,

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S. P. PRENTISS,

Teacher of
Piano, Organ, Violin & Singing.

Pleasant Street, Arlington, Mass.
Terms, per course of twenty lessons,
Fifteen Dollars. Jan 10-11

GEO. Y. WELLINGTON,

General Fire Insurance Ag't,
Room 5, Savings Bank Building,
Arlington, Mass.

Office hours—Saturdays from 7 to 9 o'clock, p.m.

T. F. O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN
Household

Furniture

OF ALL KINDS,
Upholstery Goods, Bedding,
ETC., ETC.,

Merrifield's Building, Arlington Av.
Opposite R. R. depot.

Furniture Upholstered, Repaired,
Polished or Packed for Ship-
ping, Furniture and Bed-
ding Steamed, Destroying Moths.

Matresses and new cushions made over to order.
Carpet fitted and laid. Cane Chairs Re-
seated. Drapery and Curtain Work a specialty.

PARLOR SUITS, CHAIRS AND LOUNGES MADE TO ORDER.
Repairs desiring to furnish houses will do well
to have the order with me.

All work done in the latest style, and first-class,
at Boston rates, as I have experience.

Please Give Me a Call.
sept 11-11 T. F. O'BRIEN.

SEEDS FOR SALE

BY
W. W. RAWSON,

COR. OF WARREN AND RIVER STREETS,
ARLINGTON, MASS.

HENDERSON CABBAGE.
BLACK SEED TENNIS BAIT LET-
TUCE.

PARSLEY.
HARBURY SQUASH.

And a choice variety of
Half-Early Paris Cauliflower.

ALL OF MY OWN RAISING.
dec 13-11

INSURANCE

R. Walter Hilliard,

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ARLINGTON,

REPRESENTS

Commonwealth Ins. Co.,
BOSTON.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

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Insurance on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise,
and all kinds of property taken at fair rates.

OFFICE HOURS:
7 to 9 EVERY EVENING.

aug 23-11 Wednesdays excepted.

Make the Children Happy.

THE NURSERY

A Monthly Magazine for Youngest Readers.
SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED. Sent 10 cents for a
Sample Number and Premium List.

JOHN L. SHOREY,

35 Bromfield Street,
Boston, Mass.
dec 13-11

ESTABROOK & EATON, CIGARS.

Importers and manufacturers of
222 and 201 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.
POPULAR BRANDS—
La Normand, La Brunswick, La Novedad Gen.
Jan 10-11

NEW STABLE.

THE subscriber has removed his Hack, Livery,
and Booting Stable from the stand he has
occupied for 10 years on the Avenue, to the new
building in

BUCKNAM COURT,
Nearly Opposite the Depot.

In his new quarters he will welcome his friends
whom he thanks for their many past favors, and
whose patronage in the future he hopes may be
continued.

See Hack furnished for Weddings and Funerals.
1-11 V. C. CURRIER.

OMAR W. WHITTEMORE,
dealer in

Pure Drugs & Patent Medicines,
Toilet Articles and Fancy Soaps.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded.
Sundays hours, from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m., 2 to 6,
and 8 to 9 p. m.

Corner of Arlington Avenue and Bedford Street,
Arlington, Mass.

Arlington, Feb. 10, 1877-11

CHARLES GOTT,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER,
AND
BLACKSMITH,

ARLINGTON AVE., (Opp. Arlington Hotel.) ARLINGTON
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO

HORSE SHOEING.

They have already finished, and in course of
building.

HEAVY MARKET AND MANURE WAGONS.
SLEIGHS, PUNGS, &c.

may 17-11

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce
to the citizens of Arlington and vicinity that
he is prepared to furnish good coaches for funerals,
marriages, &c., at the shortest notice, and on
very reasonable terms, and also a furniture and
party wagon to those who may favor him with
their patronage. All orders left at his residence
on Mill-street, near Horse car station, will re-
ceive prompt attention.

mar 24-11 DAVID CLARK.

PICTURE FRAMES

Engravings, Chromos,
STEREOSCOPES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
Picture Cord and Knobs.

Pictures Framed to Order,
AT LOW RATES.

GEO. S. BRYANT & CO.,
34 Broomfield Street, Boston.
Oct 13-11

ABEL LAWRENCE,

HARNESS MAKER,
Arlington, Mass., next door to Hill & Gott, and
opposite Arlington House.

Trunks and Valises Repaired.
New work, of every description, in the best
manner. Repairing, in all its branches, promptly
attended to.

July 3-11

W. H. H. TUTTLE,

Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law.

OFFICE,
53 Devonshire Street,
(Elevator at No. 47 Devonshire Street)
BOSTON.

JOHN H. HARDY,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
23 COURT STREET, BOSTON.

Residence, Academy St., Arlington.
July 6-11

HENRY J. WELLS,

Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law.

Will practice in all the Courts, and give
special attention to drafting Wills, and to
general Probate Business.

OFFICE,
28 PEMBERTON SQUARE, BOSTON.
Residence, 5 Bigelow St., Cambridge.

BOOTS! BOOTS!

NO MORE WET FEET!
LEBROW'S CELEBRATED WATER-PROOF CALF BOOTS

Now in stock and for sale by L. C. TYLER & CO.,
where you will also find a good assortment of
Ladies' Misses' and Children's Fine Goat and Kid
Boots, for Fall and Winter Wear. Also, Men's,
Boys' and Youths' Calf and Kip Boots.

Rubber Goods,

all kinds and qualities, now in Fall Stock, at LOW
PRICES.

Call and examine.
L. C. TYLER & CO.

Arlington, Nov. 9th, 1878.

D. G. CURRIER,

WATCH MAKER

AND
OPTICIAN,

and dealer in
Watches, Clocks, Optical Goods

of every description,
TOWN HALL BUILDING ARLINGTON AVE.

H. B. MITCHELL,

Fresh, Smoked & Salt Fish,
OF ALL KINDS.

Oysters, Clams, Lobsters, &c.
Arlington Avenue, Arlington, Mass.

Goods delivered in any part of the town, FREE
OF CHARGE.
Orders for goods not on hand promptly
filled.

AMMI HALL,
Carpenter and Builder,
ARLINGTON AVENUE, ARLINGTON, MASS.

Jobbing and Repairing promptly done. Partic-
ular attention given to fitting up Bath Rooms.
Window and Door Screens made to order.
Arlington, July 13, 1878-11

M. ELLIS & CO.,
BUILDING MOVERS,
WOBURN MASS.

P. O. ADDRESS, BOX 735.
OFFICE, BASEMENT OF POST OFFICE BUILDING.
Residence on Winn Street.
M. ELLIS. JOSEPH COLE.

J. HENRY HARTWELL, Funeral and Furnishing



UNDERTAKER,

ARLINGTON, MASS.

Residence, Mystic St. Office, Town Hall.

Personal attention will be given to all calls, and
no pains will be spared to meet the wishes of those
requiring the services of an Undertaker, in every
particular.

COFFINS, CASKETS, ROBES,
of any desired pattern or required quality fur-
nished at shortest notice.

HEARSE, CARRIAGES, FLOWERS, &c.,
SUPPLIED AS DESIRED.

Having had large experience, the subscriber
feels sure of meeting in every particular the
requirements of his business.

J. HENRY HARTWELL.
Arlington, Jan. 7, 1880-11

EVERETT S. LOCKE,

Agent for the
CELEBRATED
MAGEE

Stoves

and
RANGES,

embracing the
Vendome, Champion
and STANDARD

Parlor Stoves,
GLOBE,
COOKING STOVE
and STANDARD

RANGES,
furnished at
less than Bos-
ton prices,
and warrant-
ed.

Stove Linings & Stove Repairing a specialty.

Personal attention will be given to every de-
scription of Tin and Sheet Iron Work. Repairing
in all its branches, in the best manner.
Lexington, Oct. 14, 1876-11

LYMAN LAWRENCE,

Manufacturer and dealer in

Fine & Heavy Harnesses,

WHIPS, ROBES, BLANKETS, TRUNKS, BRUSHES, &c.,

AND ALL ARTICLES ESSENTIALLY FURNISHED IN A FIRST-CLASS HARNESS SHOP.

In addition to the above he keeps constantly on hand a full line of

BUILDERS' AND CARPENTERS' HARDWARE AND TOOLS AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Nails, Screws, Hinges, and Carpenter's Supplies Generally.

MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON, MASS.

MORRILL'S Grub and

Canker Worm Extermi-

nator, for sale by C. S.

Parker, 2 Swan's Block,

Arlington.

J. I. PEATFIELD,

DENTIST,

ROOMS IN SAVINGS BANK BUILDING,
ARLINGTON, MASS.

Special attention given to Filling.

June 30-11

Wm. H. Smith

SMITH'S BLOCK,
Main Street, . . . Lexington,

IS PREPARED TO SHOW

THE PEOPLE OF LEXINGTON AND VICINITY

A FULL LINE OF

NEW SEASONABLE GOODS

Embracing

COTTONS & FLANNELS,

Prints and Fancy Goods,

HATS & CAPS,

BUCK and WOOLLEN

Gloves and Mittens.

—ALSO—

Large Stock of Rubber Goods,

LADIES', GENTS' AND MISSES'.

.05, .08 and 10c. Counters

Covered with Useful and Ornamental Articles of
Great Variety.

Everything in the store will be sold at the
Lowest Cash Prices.

nov 22-11

Coal and Wood Dealers.

J. W. PEIRCE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Coal, Wood, Hay, Grain,

Cement, Lime and Plaster,

Has removed his office to the entrance of his Coal
Yard on

MYSTIC STREET,

Corner of Arlington Avenue, Arlington, Mass.

Lexington Coal Yafd.

WARREN A. PEIRCE,

DEALER IN

COALS,

Wood, Hay, Straw, Lime.

Best Qualities of COAL furnished

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices.

Office near Centre Depot,
LEXINGTON.

July 25-11

GEO. H. E. FESSENDEN,

2 Swan's Block, Arlington.

Special Agent in Arlington for George
S. DeLano's Celebrated

COAL.

Prime Coal for Domestic Use.

Manufacturers.

Greenhouses.

Price Low for Cash.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Address P. O. Box 2, Arlington, Mass.
April 2-11

West Medford

Coal Yards.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of
Medford and Arlington that he has filled his
NEW COAL SHEDS with a stock of choice
Locustwood, White Pine and Hard Pine, and
with unusual freighting facilities and light run-
ning expenses, together with a stock of COAL
bought at the present

he is now prepared to supply his friends and the
public generally with coal of any kind or size de-
sired, at

Extremely Low Prices,

BOTTOM PRICES.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

J. E. OBER,

OPPOSITE DEPOT,
WEST MEDFORD.

West Medford, Sept. 27, 1879-11

DIANOS

Sold for cash or on easy month-
ly installments. Pianos to rent
and in case of purchase within
a limited time the amount paid

in rent can apply as part payment on the instrument.

HALLETT & CUMSTON,

459 WASHINGTON ST.

(Opp. Jordan, Marsh & Co's.)

Mortgagee's Sale

—OF—

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a power of sale contained in a
mortgage given by Joseph W. Richardson
to William S. Pearson, dated March 27, 1877, and
recorded with Middlesex South District Deeds,
book 1480, page 55, and for breach of conditions
of said mortgage, will be sold at Public Auction,
on the premises hereinafter described, on TUESDAY,
the third day of February next, at Three o'clock in
the afternoon, all and singular the premises con-
tained and described in said mortgage, to wit:
that lot of land with the buildings thereon, con-
taining fifteen thousand square feet, situated in
Arlington, in the foreman of Middlesex, and bound-
ed and described as follows, reference being had
to a plan, entitled "Plan of Crescent Hill, Arling-
ton and Lexington," marked "A," and dated April
20, 1878, in the foreman of Middlesex, and regis-
tered in Middlesex South District Deeds, book 1477,
page 305, and for breach of conditions of said
mortgage, will be sold at Public Auction, on TUESDAY,
the third day of February next, at Three o'clock in
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